

THE CHRONICLE

R. W. THOMAS, Editor.

TERMS: \$2.00 IN ADVANCE.

CLARKSVILLE, : DEC. 20, 1873.

THE GRANGES.

Those who oppose the beneficent objects of the Patrons of Husbandry, play, as a trump card, the very foolish charge, that it is a secret political organization. That it has its signs and grips, it publicly avows and therefore, makes no secret of its existence; that it must, in one sense, be political, is a necessary consequence of the ends it aims to accomplish. It cannot break down monopolies, nor secure cheap transportation without giving to its efforts the sanction of law, and to obtain this sanction it must elect Federal and State representatives who will enact the laws necessary to give effect to the purposes of the organization. This makes the Granges political to this extent, and without being so, the organization would be more than useless.

But the danger to the Granges, lies not in their inherent political nature, but in the tendency to become partisan in politics; and whilst they do not attempt to interfere with the party predilections of its members, it is of vital importance that they shall be a unit, in sentiment and action as to the political means by which their common purposes are to be accomplished. It requires no argument to prove that party spirit would be fatal to a combination that limits itself to the redress of certain grievances, that have grown out of mal-administration and unwise legislation. The practice of the government, for years past, has been to foster centralization of power and capital and to make the producing classes subservient to capitalists, speculators, middlemen and non-producing classes.

It is not the Granges, but the government, for years past, has been to foster centralization of power and capital and to make the producing classes subservient to capitalists, speculators, middlemen and non-producing classes. This is the danger to the Granges, lies not in their inherent political nature, but in the tendency to become partisan in politics; and whilst they do not attempt to interfere with the party predilections of its members, it is of vital importance that they shall be a unit, in sentiment and action as to the political means by which their common purposes are to be accomplished. It requires no argument to prove that party spirit would be fatal to a combination that limits itself to the redress of certain grievances, that have grown out of mal-administration and unwise legislation. The practice of the government, for years past, has been to foster centralization of power and capital and to make the producing classes subservient to capitalists, speculators, middlemen and non-producing classes.

European governments based upon the idea of central power, and backed by the tyranny of capital, produced the communists, who, with more passion and zeal than discretion, so far outraged laws and social rights as to cut off all sympathy, as well as faith in the justice of their cause, and assuming to be reformers, they became criminals. The same causes here, have produced the farmers' movement. But, they appreciating their power when united, and actuated by a clearer perception of what is due to themselves and others, have inaugurated a revolution, upon the basis of equal and exact justice to all, and employs for its success, none but moral and legitimate means. The world has long known that the wealthy, in towns and cities, have not created their fortunes "by the sweat of their faces," but by shrewd speculations upon the labor of others, and by keeping up, in crowded populations, the system of cheap labor and dear bread. Whenever this system prevails, labor and production are based upon the basis of capital builds its vast accretions of wealth. The rings that are coining money out of the products of honest labor, denounce the Granges as dangerous innovators upon established commercial order, and the organs of these rings circulate, with added imprecations, the false charges suggested by sordid selfishness.

But the farmers understand the motives of the opposition, and will be stimulated, rather than discouraged by such efforts to turn them aside from the good work they have undertaken. Though we are not a Granger, the Granges have our warmest sympathy, and shall have our services to the extent of our limited capacity.

A wise government would hear it in mind, that excessive taxation—such as that laid upon tobacco and liquors—has a most demoralizing effect upon the producers of, and dealers in, those articles. The sense of oppression, suggests retaliation as just, and hence the prevailing opinion that there is no moral wrong in cheating a government that deals harshly with what are believed to be individual rights. Every means of evading the oppressive tax, is tried, and as public opinion does not sustain the law, its infraction is rarely punished, and the cost of prosecution amounts to more than the tax, if collected. One neighbor cannot give to another a twist of tobacco without a special license, nor a drink of liquor that is not stamped. And as the people pretty clearly comprehend the fact that small dealers in those articles, are persecuted and oppressed, in order that whisky and tobacco rings may flourish, hatred of the government is a natural result, and this is followed by a reckless defiance of law and all sorts of tricks to evade its oppressive demands.

GRANT has promised the negroes that this Congress will pass a law to enforce all the rights that are withheld from them. They have now all the legal rights of white men, and if Grant means that coercive measures will be employed to open private dwellings for the free entrance of his special pets to white families, he has undertaken an impossible feat. All the power of the north, backed by its disinterested vindictiveness, cannot elevate the negro to social equality with a race which God has stamped as his superior.

THE time was when Senators had consciences and the many independence to repudiate Executive dictation and vote as honor prompted, but now, however nauseous the dose, they must take it, in the shape of Geo. H. Williams.

THE administration party in Congress, is split on the question of finance. The enormous revenue paid by the people, is not sufficient to meet the extravagant demands of a reckless, wasteful government, and the question arising out of this state of things is: Whether expenditures shall be cut down to the revenue standard, or the revenue be increased, by additional taxation, up to the lavish demands of the administration. The people would decide for economy and their own interest, but having sold themselves to the Radicals, like chattel slaves, they must bow submissively to the will of their masters, even though ruin be the consequence.

THE Hon. A. H. Stevens, in his speech on the salary bill, says the pay of federal officials should range from \$10,000 to \$100,000. We are at a loss to know whether he thinks the services rendered are worth the respective amounts, or that such liberal pay will remove the temptation to theft. If the latter, he knows nothing of the inordinate greed of the average Radical. If the former be the basis of his calculation, we would ask him to weigh the merits of the various officials, since the war, and say how many were worth victuals and clothes—how many, indeed, were not an actual curse to the country. We are in favor of liberal compensation, but no back rations for services already paid for at a stipulated price. Mr. Stevens, from all the indications, can have considerable influence in Congress, and should, therefore, reserve his strength for higher objects than a scabable over salary. His late speech, however, able, seems to have excited superiority than intelligent interest in the subject matter.

SUMNER has moved that the constitution be amended, that the President shall be elected by a direct popular vote, but as the movement contemplates the obliteration of State lines, it is too Radical to meet the views of more moderate and considerate men. Morton's bill proposes the election of President by dispensing with Electors, but giving each State as many votes as it has members of Congress. This is more moderate, but differs too little from the present mode—to justify any tampering with the Constitution. The present plan worked admirably when honest men administered the government—let's get back upon the same platform of integrity and it will work well again.

AMID the squabble about additional taxation, the President remarked that the idea of cutting down the estimate was contemptible. Of course the administration must have all the money it wants, even if it break the backs of the people to raise it. Isn't it a glorious thing to have such a wise President?

It is significant of the criminal intentions of the Radical party, that every allusion to public opinion and popular demands, calls forth derisive laughter from that side of the Hall. When representatives begin to laugh at, and deride the people the end is not far off. It is virtually saying to the people—you are powerless fools and we are masters of the situation.

THE Secretary of the Treasury asks for \$12,000,000 additional taxes to meet the expenditures of an administration that prides itself upon its economy. The poor farmer and mechanic must delve a little harder and live on less in order that the lordly bond-holders and official speculators may live more luxuriously.

THE Senate is passing over the question—whether Louisiana shall be represented, in that body, by a white man, or a mulatto. In such a body, the latter will be more at home because of equality and mutual sympathy.

THE public debt is increasing though the people have paid taxes enough since the war, to have paid it off. This is an ominous foreshadowing of the future of the country.

THE very learned Naturalist, Prof. Agassiz, died, in Boston, on Sunday last. No country can afford the loss of such a man because no country can supply his place.

WENDELL PHILLIPS says the Americans are the meanest nation on earth. The dominant portion are, certainly, and as Phillips belongs to that portion, he is a competent judge.

As the Virginians and her surviving crew are, by this time, surrendered to the United States we hope Cuba will cease to figure so largely, in the politics and business of this country.

MARSHALL BAZAINE has been sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment, upon an Island. He will, at least be secure against the political storms which so frequently sweep over Paris.

THE Secretary of War is after the sainted Howard for some of his embezzlements, but the Radical Congress will see that he is not martyred.

THE new constitution of Pennsylvania has been adopted by 150,000. Long may it stand as a monument of the wisdom of the leading minds which created it!

THE military committee is investigating Howard. This means smothering with whitewash.

CUBA has complied with the protocol, to the disgust of the war-seeking element in this country.

THE grab law still hangs fire, and an effort is being made to ridicule, out of the House, the bill for its repeal.

GOLD, was quiet in New York, on the 17th inst., at 111. Tennessee bonds quoted at 81c for both issues.

THE Hopkinsville New Era, of the 12th has the following:

A. B. Bowler, the old man whose body was found last Tuesday week, near the Clarksville road, about twelve miles from this city, is now thought to have been murdered by a man who rode with him from Clarksville on that day.

The supposed murderer had committed some offense in Clarksville and left that city in the wagon with Bowler, in order to escape punishment. The deceased was a family in needy circumstances. No information as to the whereabouts of the murderer has yet been obtained.

PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

In obedience to appointment made at the meeting of the Clarksville Tobacco District Council, Dec. 1st, 1873, the committee, appointed to write an address for publication, respectfully submit as follows:

The necessity for some kind of organization through which to assert the rights of all engaged in agricultural pursuits against the unjust assumptions of corporate monopoly, is evident to all intelligent minds. This necessity was the principal cause for which the meeting was called, in order to establish a council of the Patrons of Husbandry. The order of the Patrons of Husbandry was instituted in 1867; its growth is unparalleled in the history of secret organizations and it is acknowledged to be one of the most useful and powerful organizations in the world. It is now represented in every State in the Union, and the Canadian provinces, numbering, on the 19th of November, 8,835 subordinate Granges with 902,625 members in the United States. The State Grange of Tennessee was organized July 24, 1873, and it has now 256 subordinate Granges.

The objects of the order are not only general improvement in Husbandry, but to increase the general intelligence, wealth, and prosperity of the country, recognizing that individual happiness depends upon general prosperity.

The secrecy of the ritual and proceedings of the Order has been adopted chiefly for the purpose of accomplishing the desired efficiency, extension and unity of action among its members in the internal working of the Order, confidence, harmony, and security. Its teachings are the loftiest that man can seek. It does not interfere with his religious or political views. In morality it seeks the highest point. Honesty is inculcated, education nurtured, christianity is a prominent characteristic, temperance is supported, and brotherly love cultivated. Discarding the principles which shut out woman from a knowledge of the mysteries, it opens wide the door and bids her welcome. The presence of women gives to the order virtue, dignity and charity.

It inculcates charity, sobriety, energy, industry, economy and honesty. Hence any farmer becoming a Patron cannot be injured in person or estate, but may, by co-operation with his fellow-beings, greatly benefit himself and extend his beneficent influence to all around him.

The Order has for its object systematic organization among farmers, and horticulturists throughout the Union, endeavoring to secure among them intimate social relation in their pursuits, with an appreciation and protection of their true interests. By such means may be accomplished that which exists throughout the country in all other vocations and among all classes, a combined co-operative association for individual improvement and common benefit.

Among the advantages which may be derived from the Order are systematic arrangements for procuring and disseminating, in the most expeditious manner information relative to crops, demand and supply, prices, markets and transportation throughout the country; also for the purchase and exchange of stock, seeds and all things needful to make the farmer's home happy and attractive; and also for protecting them against impositions of worthless patents, frauds, deceptions, and combinations of every kind.

It ignores all political or religious discussions in the Order, it does not solicit the patronage of any sect, association, or individual, upon any ground whatever, except upon intrinsic merits of the order.

Co-operation is necessary in order that the farmers' burdens may be lightened, that they may receive a greater reward for their labor, have cheap money and no monopolies. Farmers are powerful in numbers, scattered over millions of miles of territory, and heretofore have been isolated in business, in a manner, unsocial; bound to different political parties, prone to be led by the sweet words of the shrewd politician. They have given ear to the false representations of the sharp speculator and have acted as if their vocations aimed at nothing and as if their duty was to labor patiently year in and year out to produce for market something that other people set a price upon. But now farmers are beginning to wake up and admit with shame, that some farmers have been engaged in the disreputable practice, yet we assume that in the main this practice of nesting or false packing is indulged in to a far greater extent, by small purchasers who prize and sell in the name of the farmer purchased from. This should no longer be tolerated. The present mode of inspecting is also liable to gross abuses and will demand your consideration.

The importance of establishing a Grange Bank, must be apparent to every one whereby the farmer will be enabled to draw on his produce, and pay his just debts without being dependent on the heartless speculator, prompting sales at ruinous prices. Another subject that presents itself to your consideration is the unjust discrimination of the general government in favor of manufacturers, railroads, and patentees, against the toiling millions, thereby making the rich richer and the poor poorer, a species of legislation at variance with every principle of justice, whereby the manufacturer, by reason of an unjust tariff, is in many instances enabled to sell his goods at double the cost of the production.

We also deem it justly obnoxious to donate the public lands, loan the government bonds and thereby tax the people to build railroads, to be run in the interest of certain localities and discriminate in their freight tariffs to the prejudice of the agricultural interest of the country, and whilst we claim any intention of entering the political arena, yet we claim the right to present our grievances to the government, and demand to be placed on an equal footing with all other classes. Another object of the proposed council will be to adopt a uniform system for setting and wealth of the country. Let us cherish fraternal feelings towards all other occupations and professions. Let us concentrate our trade so as to insure the general happiness, prosperity and wealth of the country. Let us claim any intention of entering the political arena, yet we claim the right to present our grievances to the government, and demand to be placed on an equal footing with all other classes.

We also deem it justly obnoxious to donate the public lands, loan the government bonds and thereby tax the people to build railroads, to be run in the interest of certain localities and discriminate in their freight tariffs to the prejudice of the agricultural interest of the country, and whilst we claim any intention of entering the political arena, yet we claim the right to present our grievances to the government, and demand to be placed on an equal footing with all other classes.

Another object of the proposed council will be to adopt a uniform system for setting and wealth of the country. Let us cherish fraternal feelings towards all other occupations and professions. Let us concentrate our trade so as to insure the general happiness, prosperity and wealth of the country. Let us claim any intention of entering the political arena, yet we claim the right to present our grievances to the government, and demand to be placed on an equal footing with all other classes.

Another object of the proposed council will be to adopt a uniform system for setting and wealth of the country. Let us cherish fraternal feelings towards all other occupations and professions. Let us concentrate our trade so as to insure the general happiness, prosperity and wealth of the country. Let us claim any intention of entering the political arena, yet we claim the right to present our grievances to the government, and demand to be placed on an equal footing with all other classes.

Another object of the proposed council will be to adopt a uniform system for setting and wealth of the country. Let us cherish fraternal feelings towards all other occupations and professions. Let us concentrate our trade so as to insure the general happiness, prosperity and wealth of the country. Let us claim any intention of entering the political arena, yet we claim the right to present our grievances to the government, and demand to be placed on an equal footing with all other classes.

Another object of the proposed council will be to adopt a uniform system for setting and wealth of the country. Let us cherish fraternal feelings towards all other occupations and professions. Let us concentrate our trade so as to insure the general happiness, prosperity and wealth of the country. Let us claim any intention of entering the political arena, yet we claim the right to present our grievances to the government, and demand to be placed on an equal footing with all other classes.

Another object of the proposed council will be to adopt a uniform system for setting and wealth of the country. Let us cherish fraternal feelings towards all other occupations and professions. Let us concentrate our trade so as to insure the general happiness, prosperity and wealth of the country. Let us claim any intention of entering the political arena, yet we claim the right to present our grievances to the government, and demand to be placed on an equal footing with all other classes.

Another object of the proposed council will be to adopt a uniform system for setting and wealth of the country. Let us cherish fraternal feelings towards all other occupations and professions. Let us concentrate our trade so as to insure the general happiness, prosperity and wealth of the country. Let us claim any intention of entering the political arena, yet we claim the right to present our grievances to the government, and demand to be placed on an equal footing with all other classes.

Another object of the proposed council will be to adopt a uniform system for setting and wealth of the country. Let us cherish fraternal feelings towards all other occupations and professions. Let us concentrate our trade so as to insure the general happiness, prosperity and wealth of the country. Let us claim any intention of entering the political arena, yet we claim the right to present our grievances to the government, and demand to be placed on an equal footing with all other classes.

Another object of the proposed council will be to adopt a uniform system for setting and wealth of the country. Let us cherish fraternal feelings towards all other occupations and professions. Let us concentrate our trade so as to insure the general happiness, prosperity and wealth of the country. Let us claim any intention of entering the political arena, yet we claim the right to present our grievances to the government, and demand to be placed on an equal footing with all other classes.

Another object of the proposed council will be to adopt a uniform system for setting and wealth of the country. Let us cherish fraternal feelings towards all other occupations and professions. Let us concentrate our trade so as to insure the general happiness, prosperity and wealth of the country. Let us claim any intention of entering the political arena, yet we claim the right to present our grievances to the government, and demand to be placed on an equal footing with all other classes.

may not be long seen the dark clouds of adversity that now overshadow us dispelled by the bright sunshine of prosperity? May we not by the fraternal chords that bind us together as an organization, hope that the time is not far distant when our divided country will again be united into a prosperous and happy people?

N. L. NORTHINGTON,
R. H. OGBURN,
J. H. MARABLE,
Committee.

DISSOLUTION.

The co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of Henderson, Gold, Brantly & Co., is hereby dissolved by mutual consent, James Brantly, retiring from the business.

J. H. GOLD,
J. H. BRANTY,
W. C. HENDERSON,
Witnesses: J. H. GOLD,
J. H. BRANTY,
W. C. HENDERSON.

REGULAR NASHVILLE AND PADUCAH PACKET.

ADA HEILMAN,
JNO. E. MASSENGALE, Master.

Passes Clarksville for Nashville every Wednesday and Saturday at 6 p. m. Passes Clarksville for Paducah every Tuesday and Thursday at 6 p. m.

For freight or passage apply to F. P. GRACEY & BROS., Agents, Dec. 20, 1873-4.

N. D. NORTHINGTON & J. H. McPHAIL,
DEALERS IN

GROCERIES, FRESH MEATS AND GENERAL PRODUCE,
(Cross' old stand, opposite Franklin Hall, Franklin street,

Clarksville, Tennessee.
Dec. 20, 1873-4.

Clarksville Hat & Fur Co.
"RED CORNER,"

Clarksville, Tenn.,
Dealers in

HATS, CAPS, FURS, GLOVES
—AND—

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
A. WEIL, Jr., Business Manager

Highest cash price paid for Hides and all kinds of produce.
Dec. 20, 1873-4.

HOLIDAY GOODS!
ELEGANT GIFTS,

Juvenile and Toy Books
Suitable for Christmas or New Year

PRESENTS,
JUVENILES,
In sets and separate.

GLASS & BRONZE INKSTANDS,
TOY BOOKS,

ILLUSTRATED GIFT BOOKS,
POETS, BIBLES,

TESTAMENTS, PRAYER BOOKS,
Paper-weights, Water-colors, Albums, Back

Gold Pens, Pocket Books, Visiting Cards and Cases, Portfolios, Tourist Cases, Book-carriers, Writing Desks, and all kinds of Stationery.

PRANG'S REWARD,
ILLUMINATED TEXTS,
DIARIES FOR 1874.

OWEN & MOORE,
Dec. 20, 1873-4.

ELECTION NOTICE.
On the second Tuesday in January, 1874, an election will be held at First National Bank to serve twelve months. By order of the Board.

W. P. HUME, Cashier.
Dec. 15, 1873-4.

Dissolution.
The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of Henderson, Gold, Brantly & Co., is hereby dissolved by mutual consent, James Brantly, retiring from the business.

J. H. GOLD,
J. H. BRANTY,
W. C. HENDERSON,
Witnesses: J. H. GOLD,
J. H. BRANTY,
W. C. HENDERSON.

C. C. Everett,
(Successor to C. C. Everett & Co.)

Will continue the Confectionery business at same stand, and will keep a full assortment of goods in his line. All of my old friends and patrons will please give me a call, as I will sell them good goods as cheap as any other man.

Respectfully,
C. C. EVERETT.

Dec. 15, 1873-4.

FUNERAL UNDERTAKER,

NO. 21, FRANKLIN ST.

CLARKSVILLE, Tenn.

A good assortment of

Undertaker's Material!

on hand.

WOOD CASES AND CASKETS,

in Rosewood or Walnut.

METALIC CASES AND CASKETS,

of the most approved style and finish in stock. Take them,

PEARL CASKET.

for children, trimmed in silver or gold trimming.

Will give my personal attention to all calls in the city.

We always send someone to conduct burials in the city. It is not left entirely to the hearse.

Hearse furnished for both city and country. All orders promptly attended to. Most Respectfully,

Q. C. ATKINSON.
Dec. 13, 1873-4.

Choice Liquors!

OF ALL KINDS.

BEST BRANDS OF

ROBERTSON AND ROBERTSON

WHISKEY,
OLD COGNAC, APPLE AND PEACH

Brandy,
—AND—
WINE

HOLLAND GIN.
Walter McComb & Co.
Nov. 29, 1873-4.

EVERY FAMILY BUYS

Jeans. It is always in demand. Don't fail to look at COULTER'S Stock, replenished for the THIRD time this season. If you want good goods at low prices, you cannot do better than to go direct to

Some of the Bargains at

COULTER'S

For Blankets, go to the same place.

For Pretty and Good Plaid Linseys, you should certainly go to COULTER'S, as well as for all kind of Domestic Goods.

He has the best stock of Heavy, Yard-wide Sheetings offered by him in years. Don't buy till you look.

Every Lady like to have a SARATOGA TRUNK, whether she travels or not. It is as useful, or more so, than a wardrobe.

COULTER has just received a New Supply and will sell at very reasonable prices. New Zinc Trunks for ladies and men.

Carpet Bags, Valises, Umbrellas and Traveling Bags. All persons in search of the above are respectfully requested to call and examine

COULTER'S

New Stock.

JUST RECEIVED.

Bought at Reduced Prices.

New Bleached Domestics, New Sea Island Domestics, New Canton Flannels, New Wool Flannels, New Bed Blankets, New Shawls, all sizes, New and Very Pretty Scarfs, New lot of Clothing, New lot of Overcoats, New lot of Gloves, New lot of Hats and Caps, New lot of Men's and Ladies' Underwear, and at very Attractive Prices.

New lot Men's Shawls, and other New Goods, for December and January sales, all at

COULTER'S.

NEW BLACK ALPACAS.

COULTER always in the lead in these useful goods. If you want an Alpaca Dress, by all means go to COULTER'S, or if you want a Black Dress of any kind such as Bombazine, Canton or Crepe Cloth, or any of the New Style Goods, be sure to look at COULTER'S stock.

In Linen Goods, such as Irish Linens, Table Linens, Towels, Napkins, &c., you can be suited at COULTER'S both in goods and prices.

Whatever you may want don't forget to try

COULTER.

Can't Resist the Pressure.

Have Yielded at Last, and Down Go The Prices.

Reader, do you want anything in the Dry Goods line of business, if you do, you can save a part of your greenbacks by making your purchases at COULTER'S.

Go anyhow and take a look at his "Bargains," "Job Lots," so called. Perhaps you may find just the article you need less than you expected to pay.

Make up your mind to trade at COULTER'S next year.

You will not regret it at the close thereof.

COULTER'S

TOILET SOAP

ever offered in Clarksville. If you doubt, call and see.

A nice assortment of

BRUSHES, COMBS

AND

FANCY NOTIONS.

BARGAINS IN

Ladies Handkerchiefs

NEW STYLE NEEDLE CASES.

NEW LOT OF LARGE BUTTON MOLD

FOR CORSETS AND WOOLEN HOSE.

NURLES, NECK TIES, LACE AND LINEN COLLARS, go to

COULTER'S

Nov. 13, 1873-4.

Have you seen the New

Calicoes at

COULTER'S

They are Very Pretty, and those Cretonnes are very pretty and certainly very LOW at the REDUCED PRICE. Go and see them.

Every Lady who desires to get a chance at the Bargain Counters should go without delay. Three Long Counters filled with Goods at the GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.